MEMBER: അങ്ങിനെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവരിൽനിന്നു മാത്രം ടോൾ പിരിച്ചാൽ സങ്കടമില്ല.

DEWAN: പിന്നീട് വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനം മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളുമായി പോക്കുവരത്തില്ലാതെ പ്രത്യേകമായി കിടക്കുന്ന ഒന്നല്ല. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ആളുകൾതന്നെ അടുത്ത രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടും എന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ സാധാരണ അവിടെ പോകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം അടുത്ത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു ഏകദേശമെങ്കിലും ഇരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ നമുക്കു ശരിയായ ആളുകളെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാകും.

സർക്കാർ സർവ്വീസിൽ ആളെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പേതന്നെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

പിന്നെ താലൂക്കുബോർഡിനെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തെ നോട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

[In regard to the opening of the Kottarakara—Ernakulam Railway, the reply given to another member who spoke on the subject was that the Government have not decided anything about it.

In regard to the abolition of tolls levied in markets, although small amounts are realised from those who take commodities to the markets for sales, really considerable amounts are realised from purchasers of these commodities. It should be noted that the Government are spending large sums of money for the maintenance of these markets.

As for the reduction of salaries of high officers, it should be borne in mind that the salaries here should be comparable to those attached to corresponding appointments in the neighbouring states. Otherwise, it will be difficult to get proper men.

In regard to recruitment to the public service, a reply has already been given to other members who spoke on the subject.

The suggestions relating to the formation of Taluk Boards will be considered.]

189. Disabilities of the Muslims.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) said that it was difficult for the Muslim community to obtain representation in the Legislative Council otherwise than by nomination. Two special electorates should therefore be created for the Muslims at the time of revision of the Electoral Rules.

The Muslim community should be adequately represented in public service.

The Koran teachers were given only an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. They should be placed on the same footing as the other teachers in vernacular schools, in regard to emoluments.

Mismanagement of *wakf* properties was rendered impossible in British India by a legislative enactment. Government should render assistance to the Muslim member of the Legislative Council who proposed to introduce similar legislation. Permission had already been asked for by the member.

The *Marumakkthayam* law of inheritance prevalent among the Muslims of Edava, Paravur and other places should be abrogated, as it was not in keeping with the spirit of the Islamic religion.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib, as regards your first point, as you yourself said, it is a matter which has to be taken up when the Electoral Rules are amended. When that is done, your suggestion will be considered.

As regards your second point, it was raised before and I have replied to that already.

As regards your third point, namely, revision of the pay of Koran teachers, it was raised previously, and I replied that the Koran teachers are paid Rs. 10. If they are qualified to teach other subjects also, then they are taken as general teachers and given the salary given to the latter.

As regards the other two points, I have already said that, if the community feels that legislation is necessary, and Bills are introduced in the Council, Government will find out the views of the majority of the community. You yourself say that one Bill has been proposed and permission has been asked for.

MEMBER: As regards the Koran teachers, it is not their fault. They do their work for two hours. They are not permitted to do work outside.

DEWAN: Why not? They are just like the Law College Professors; they are not full-time teachers.

190. Reconstitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

MR. CHACKO VARKEY (*Kottayam taluk, Group II*) said that the reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was a subject which was agitating the public mind for a number of years. Government, however, adopted a sphinx-like attitude towards the question. That a representative political institution like the Assembly should meet every year like a body of petitioners, without enjoying even a shadow of power, was indeed a matter to be regretted. It conceded the people, as it concerned the Government, if somewhat differently, to have the powers and functions of the Assembly enlarged.

The electorate of the Assembly should be widened by reducing the property qualifications of voters.

The term of membership should continue for three years.

The Assembly should be convoked at least twice a year, one meeting being held at the time of preparation of the annual budget. A representative of the Assembly should be nominated to the Finance Committee.